

June 9, 1840.

William H. Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

A paper from the Rev. R. T. Lowe, M.A., describing certain new species of Madeiran Fishes, and containing additional information relating to those already described, was read. The paper commences with an account of a new species of the

Family TRIGLIDÆ.

SCORPÆNA USTULATA. *S. minor, laciniis nullis, rubra, pallido variegata nigroque punctata; genis operculisque granulato-pustulosis, macula fusca notatis: pinnae dorsalis medio unimaculatæ spina quarta ceteris longiore: capite s. rostro abbreviato, obtuso; maxillis aequalibus: squamis majusculis, scabriusculis.*

D. 12+9; A. 3+5; P. 1+VII.+10; V. 1+5; C. $\frac{5+VI}{5+V}$.

Rariss.

Occasionally taken with the common sort (*Sc. scrofa*, L.), with which it agrees in general colouring, resembling rather the Rocaz (*Sebastus maderensis*, nob.) in shape. It appears undescribed, and is very distinct in its characters, being a true *Scorpæna*, notwithstanding the absence of *laciniæ*, having the whole head naked or scaleless. It scarcely attains half the size of *Sc. scrofa*, L.

Fam. SCOMBRIDÆ.

Nauclerus abbreviatus, Cuv. et Val. Hist. IX. 251.

Two individuals have occurred of this pretty little fish, answering so well to the species above referred to, that it were unreasonable to doubt their identity, although its describers have omitted mentioning a strong superscapular spine, and a fourth smaller tooth or spinule along the lower border of the preopercle, anterior to the three which arm its angle. Alive, and in a glass of sea-water, the activity and lovely colours of these little fishes rendered them most interesting objects. They were taken following a piece of floating timber; and until close examination after death, could scarcely be distinguished from the young of *Naucrates ductor*, Cuv., but for the absence of the caudal keels.

TETRAPTURUS GEORGII.—“*Peito*.”

Having at length, through Mr. Leacock's kind exertions, obtained a fine example of the *Peito* in perfect condition, I am enabled to state that it forms a new and very distinct species of *Tetrapturus*, Rafin.; differing from *T. belone*, Raf., as described by MM. Cuvier and Valenciennes, especially in having the pectoral fins proportion-
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ally twice as long, and the body clothed with large scales of a peculiar shape and nature. I only forbear to draw up its specific character till I have checked my notes and observations by examination of more examples; but I hope to be allowed the privilege at once of commemorating by its specific name the valuable assistance rendered to the cause of Ichthyology by Mr. George Butler Leacock, of this island generally, as well as in the present instance.

Fam. CORYPHÆNIDÆ.

Asteroderma coryphænoides (Bon.); *Astrodermus coryphænoides*, Cuv. et Val. IX. 353. t. 270.—*Diana semilunata*, Risso, Hist. iii. 267. f. 14.

A single small example only has occurred.

Fam. LABRIDÆ.

Ctenolabrus iris, Cuv. et Val. XIII. 236. Rariss.

A most elegant and well-marked little species.

JULIS UNIMACULATA.—"Peixe Verde."—*J. elliptico-oblonga, graciliuscula*: corpore aurato-viridi, lateribus medio fascia longitudinali obscura: squamis magnis, litura rufa perpendicularitate notatis: capite rosaceo-rufo, strigis fasciisve flexuosis cæruleis picto: pinna dorsali medio unimaculata analique basi squamatis: operculo postice biangulato: cauda lunata, lobis abbreviatis.

D. 8+13; A. 3+11; P. 2+13; V. 1+5; C. $\frac{2v. 3 + VI}{2v. 3 + VI}$.

Var. *a. taniata*: corpore 5-6-fasciato: fasciis angustis viridibus, immaculatis. Vulgatiss.

Var. *β. lineolata*: corpore efasciato, toto lituris rufis creberrimis ad perpendicularum ductis æqualiter picto. Vulg.

Blended apparently by Valenciennes (Hist. XIII. 377.) with the blue-collared *J. turcica*, Risso, under the name of *J. pavo*; as formerly by me considered merely a variety of *J. turcica*. Long-continued observations have, however, established its claim to rank as a species, which is composed of two varieties, precisely corresponding with the two of which the true *J. turcica* consists.

Fam. GADIDÆ.

MERLUCIUS AMBIGUUS.—"Morcégo do mar."

Having only obtained a single individual, I forbear attempting a specific character of this little Hake, which, in the production into a filament of the second ray of the ventral fins and grooved nape, resembles a *Motella*; wanting, on the other hand, the beards, and having no trace of any fin within the nuchal groove. From *Merlucius Maraldi*, Risso, Hist. iii. 220. it differs in the colouring; and though the upper jaw closes over the under, it scarcely can be called "longer." In Risso's fish the nape is grooved (*sillonée*), but he says nothing of any peculiarity about the ventral fins.

The Madeiran Hake, or "Pescada," *Merlucius vulgaris* of my

Synopsis, p. 189, proves, upon better acquaintance, distinct from the common British Hake, *M. vulgaris*, Cuv., Yarr., &c. (*Gadus Merluccius*, L.). Instead of being even, the dorsal and anal fins are each produced at their hinder end into a rounded lobe; the jaws are nearly equal in length; the teeth are large and numerous; the scales small. I do not name it, for I believe it has already been called by Mr. Swainson *M. sinuatus*; and I am doubtful whether it may not also be the *M. esculentus* of Rissø, iii. 220, though in his synonyms he has confounded it with the true Northern Hake. I believe it to be the fish imperfectly figured long ago by Salviana, p. 73, copied by Willoughby, *t. L. membr. 2. n. 1*, which has usually been referred to also for the Northern Hake.

Fam. ESOCIDÆ.

CYPSSELURUS PULCHELLUS.

From want of materials for comparison, I am unable to give correctly the specific characters of this most elegant little Flying-fish, which is remarkably characterized by two or three bright rose-coloured horse-shoe-shaped marks on each side of the belly, one behind the other. The ventral fins are placed a little behind the middle of the body, not reckoning the caudal fin, and their tips reach to the base of the latter. The tips of the pectoral fins reach only to the end of the base of the dorsal fin, which is large, high, and produced. The anal fin is small and low, but a little produced backwards. The cirrate appendage to the lower jaw is like a leathern flap or apron, torn irregularly at the bottom into strips or thongs. I willingly abandon my own MS. name of *Cheilopogon* for this genus, distinguished from *Exocetus* by the variously-appendaged lower jaw, in favour of the designation which I find this group of fishes has received from Mr. Swainson whilst this paper has been going through the press.

Fam. DIODONTIDÆ.

Diodon Hystrix, a. Linn.—*D. punctatus*, Cuv.—*Hystrix piscis Clusii*, &c., Will. *t. I. 5*.

A single example only has occurred.

Fam. SQUALIDÆ.

CARCHARIAS MICROPS.—“*Tubarao*.”

The *Tubarao* of Madeira proves to be a genuine species of *Carcharius*, as defined by MM. Müller and Henle in the Magazine of Natural History for the year 1838, p. 35. It is remarkable for the smallness of the eye; and the teeth, as reported previously by the fishermen, are really feeble in proportion to its bulk; they are in only two rows, and precisely similar in both jaws. The tail is very large and powerful. The individual examined measured eight feet five or six inches in length. I name it only provisionally, and abstain again from attempting a specific character,—deferring, in both points, to the expected publication of MM. Müller and Henle, amongst whose indicated “twenty species” it will probably be found.

ALOPECIAS SUPERCILIOSUS.

At once distinguished from the only other known species of the genus, *Carcharias vulpes*, Cuv., by the enormous eye and its prominent brow. I have at present only seen a single young example.

A paper "On Parthenia, a new genus of Recent Marine Shells or Mollusks, containing British Species," also by the Rev. R. T. Lowe, M.A., was then read.

GENUS PARTHENIA.

Testa eximie turrata, acuminata, imperforata, plerumque lactea, epidermide pallida s. fere nulla; spira apertura longiore; anfractibus plurimis, costis striisque eleganter sculptis, sæpe cancellatis. Apertura ecanaliculata, ovata, integra: columella simplex, antice effusa, postice aliquando torta s. plicata: labrum tenue, simplex.

Obs. Testæ figura et sculptura elegantissimæ, parvulæ. *Animal* corpore admodum spirali; pallio simplici, ecanaliculato; pede antice abrupte truncato, postice attenuato exappendiculato, operculifero. Tentacula duo, triangularia s. prismatica, basi coalita, oculis sessilibus, superne ad basin internam positis, approximatis. Buccæ labiales coalitæ, infra tentacula exsertæ, proboscidem abbreviatam, depressam, profunde emarginatam s. bilobam referentes. Operculum aperturæ fere magnitudine, corneum, tenue, ovatum, integrum; nucleo ?

Obs. Animal marinum, branchiis pectinatis, corpore capiteque simplicibus, sc. nec velo nec membranis neque ciliis instructum. Tentacula figura fere *Limnææ*; sed elongatiora, e membrana longitudinaliter ab apice ad medium basis conduplicata constare videntur. Figura pedis inter Gasteropodes non siphoniferos infrequentior, in *Rissois* tamen æque obtinet.

Genus et animale et testa distinctissimum, cum *Melaniis*, *Eulimis*, *Turritellis*, &c., a testaceologis recentioribus diutius confusum.

The group proposed for generic distinction consists of several shells remarkable for their elegance of form and sculpture, but which it has been neither easy to associate with others in established genera, nor advisable, in the absence of all knowledge of the animal, to place apart. Accordingly, they have been variously arranged by different authors. Philippi, in his excellent *Enumeratio Molluscorum Siciliæ* (Berol. 1836), whilst uniting some of them with several species of *Eulima*, Sow., under the head *Melania*, Lam., has not failed to remark their discrepancy as marine shells from the last-named genus, and to point out the probability of their formation into a genus or subgenus, "quando animalia eorum cognita erunt": the species which belong to *Eulima*, Sow., being, after Bronn, considered by him to be congeneric with *Niso* of Risso. The genus *Eulima*, as proposed by Risso, consisted of the same exceptionable kind of mixture; but being now ably defined by Sowerby, and restricted within its proper limits to the latter of these groups, the type of which is the *Turbo politus* of some British authors, I am induced to bring forward, in relation to the other, some materials obtained twelve or